

complied with Magistrate Judge Bivins' Order. In fact, they never complied at all. To this day, not a single one of these plaintiffs has abided by the July 9 Order's very clear directive that they have their new counsel of record file a notice of appearance or, alternatively, file a written pleading stating that they wish to proceed without counsel.

District courts possess inherent power to sanction errant litigants before them. *See Martin v. Automobili Lamborghini Exclusive, Inc.*, 307 F.3d 1332, 1335 (11th Cir. 2002) ("Courts have the inherent authority to control the proceedings before them, which includes the authority to impose 'reasonable and appropriate' sanctions."); *F.J. Hanshaw Enterprises, Inc. v. Emerald River Development, Inc.*, 244 F.3d 1128, 1136 (9th Cir. 2001) ("All federal courts are vested with inherent powers enabling them to manage their cases and courtrooms effectively and to ensure obedience to their orders."). These incidental, inherent powers unquestionably include the power to dismiss an action for failure to prosecute. *See In re Mroz*, 65 F.3d 1567, 1575 n.9 (11th Cir. 1995) (recognizing that power exists); *see also Goforth v. Owens*, 766 F.2d 1533, 1535 (11th Cir. 1985) ("The court's power to dismiss is an inherent aspect of its authority to enforce its orders and insure prompt disposition of lawsuits."); *Jones v. Graham*, 709 F.2d 1457, 1458 (11th Cir. 1983) (same); *U.S. ex rel. Drake v. Norden Systems, Inc.*, 375 F.3d 248, 250-51 (2nd Cir. 2004) (reaffirming district judge's authority to dismiss actions for failure to prosecute and pointing out that such authority is an important tool for preventing undue delays and avoiding docket congestion); *see generally McKelvey v. AT & T Technologies, Inc.*, 789 F.2d 1518, 1520 (11th Cir. 1986) ("The decision to dismiss for want of prosecution lies within the trial court's discretion and can be reversed only for an abuse of discretion."). Indeed, Rule 41(b), Fed.R.Civ.P., expressly "authorizes a district court to dismiss a complaint for failure to prosecute or failure to comply with a court order or the federal rules." *Gratton v. Great American Communications*, 178 F.3d 1373, 1374 (11th Cir. 1999).

Notwithstanding the availability of such a sanction in every district court's arsenal, the Eleventh Circuit has held that dismissal of an action for failure to prosecute should be undertaken only as a last resort, when lesser sanctions would be inappropriate, and "only in the face of a clear record of delay or contumacious conduct by the plaintiff." *McKelvey*, 789 F.2d 1518, 1520 (11th Cir. 1986); *see also Goforth*, 766 F.2d at 1535 (dismissal for failure to prosecute is appropriate where the record reflects a "clear record of delay or willful contempt"

on the part of a litigant). Contumacious conduct warranting dismissal for failure to prosecute includes such activities as “protracted foot-dragging,” “defiance of court orders,” “ignoring warnings,” and “wasteful expenditure of the court’s time.” *Chamorro v. Puerto Rican Cars, Inc.*, 304 F.3d 1, 4-5 (1st Cir. 2002); *see also Jones*, 709 F.2d at 1462 (affirming dismissal for failure to prosecute where plaintiff disregarded multiple court orders directing him to respond within a certain time); *Easley v. Kirmsee*, 382 F.3d 693, 698 (7th Cir. 2004) (explaining that trial court has obligation to control and manage its own docket, and that consistent disregard of scheduling orders furnishes sufficient reason under Rule 41(b) to dismiss case involuntarily for want of prosecution); *Vega-Encarnacion v. Babilonia*, 344 F.3d 37, 40 (1st Cir. 2003) (recognizing that failure to respond to a motion renders a party susceptible to involuntary dismissal for failure to prosecute); *Porter v. Guarino*, 223 F.R.D. 282, 284 (M.D.N.C. 2004) (deeming dismissal for failure to prosecute appropriate where there was total non-cooperation by plaintiff’s counsel, a history of delay, and prejudice to defendant).

Under the circumstances presented here, the Court finds that dismissal of these six plaintiffs’ claims is the only appropriate sanction. These plaintiffs have undertaken no action whatsoever to prosecute their claims since their attorneys were allowed to withdraw on May 9, 2008. Each of them has disregarded the May 9 Order (doc. 27), despite actual notice of same. In light of the foregoing, and the Court’s determination that lesser sanctions will not suffice to remediate these plaintiffs’ pattern of delay and non-compliance with court orders, the claims of plaintiffs Sundra Howard, Peggy Byrd, Percy Carl Rivers, Glen O. Reed, Janice Green and George Curtis are **dismissed without prejudice** pursuant to Rule 41(b), Fed.R.Civ.P., for failure to prosecute and failure to comply with orders of this Court. The Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of this Order by U.S. Mail, first class, to each of these six plaintiffs, and to **terminate** these six plaintiffs as parties to this action.

DONE and ORDERED this 25th day of August, 2008.

s/ WILLIAM H. STEELE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE